

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

DEATH OF JUDGE PERSON.

The Hon. SAMUEL JONES PERSON died in this city yesterday morning at half past four o'clock. We are sure that this announcement will be received by his many friends and admirers throughout the entire State with the same poignant sorrow which the necessity of it causes us. He was one of the best of citizens; one of our leading lawyers; one of our most gifted men. He was so esteemed, wherever known, and his sad loss is one which the State shares in common with us.

Judge PERSON was born in Moore county, in February 1823, and graduated with the first honors of the University of North Carolina in 1843. He studied law under the late Judge BADGER, and came to the bar in 1844. He represented the county of Moore in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1846-47 and 1848-49, and established at once an enviable character as a faithful representative, and a firm, fearless and able debater.

Marrying in this city in 1849, he soon afterwards made it his place of residence, and maintained the same high stand at the bar and in politics which he had previously enjoyed in his native county. In 1854 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, which position he resigned in 1858. He was comparatively a young man when elevated to the Bench, and yet he won a State-wide reputation for his learning as a lawyer, his promptness and impartiality as a judge, and his firmness, patience and kind courtesy as a man.

The remainder of his public life was spent as the representative of his adopted county of New Hanover in the Legislature of the State beginning in 1858 and continuing throughout the war. His own constituents and the people of North Carolina know how ably and faithfully he performed his duties during those eventful years. He was firm and decided in his views—true to what he believed to be the best interests of his State and country, nothing could seduce him from the performance of his duty in public or private life.

Since the war he has confined himself to the duties of his profession. Enjoying a very extensive and lucrative practice, his mind was constantly expanding and becoming more comprehensive, and his recent efforts, in important cases, are regarded as among the ablest of his life. His mind was eminently a legal mind. His natural gifts placed him among the leading men of his profession. He was an original thinker. He was not so much the student of the thoughts of other men, as he was carefully and rigidly attentive to his own. He was cautious in forming his opinions—bold and independent in asserting them, and firm and decided in maintaining them. Such a man might well look forward to a long career of brilliant usefulness, and his friends and his country must sadly mourn the untimely fate which has cut him down in the glory and the strength of his manhood.

As a man, while his loss is freshly pressing upon us, and his mortal remains are not yet shrouded from our sight, we hardly dare trust ourselves to speak of him. Let it suffice for us to say that he was an active and enterprising citizen—a just and generous associate—a firm and steadfast friend—a devoted husband and father—a christian gentleman.

He died a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he had been a vestryman from the time of its dedication.

Daily Journal 31st.

The Proclamation Again.

The recent proclamation of Governor HOLDEN is certainly one of the most remarkable productions that ever emanated from the Chief Magistrate of any State or Nation in any age. It is remarkable in that its author scarcely makes any pretence of concealing its partisan character. Minutely detailing a series of acts well known to have been committed under the gravest provocation, he studiously avoids any reference to that provocation. He stands forth simply as the advocate of that party which he terms "the friends of the Government." It is well known that the negro who was shot and two of those who were hung in Orange, had set fire to barns and stables at three different places on the same night; that the whole year's crop of those three white men, with their stock, was consumed; that one of the white citizens was so overcome by the destitute condition in which he found himself so suddenly, that in his despair he committed suicide. It is well known also, that the other negro who was hung, was persistent in avowing his intention to commit a rape upon a respectable white girl near whom he lived. It is stated also that within the last ten days a negro committed a rape upon a white woman in Chatham, for which he was killed. It is well known also, that Mr. James Houghton, a highly respectable citizen of that county, was on Saturday night shot from his horse by negroes in ambush. Our readers are familiar with the state of affairs in Jones and Lenoir counties also. The murder of Col. Nethercutt, as well as that of the Foscoe family, is still unavenged. The negroes who were taken out of the Lenoir jail and killed, suffered the just punishment for the crime of committing a rape upon a white woman. Yet none of these acts does Governor HOLDEN think proper to enumerate or to characterize as

outrages, or as violations of the law that must cease. For none of these acts does he threaten to "declare those counties to be in a state of insurrection," or to call out the militia. He says nothing about these things, for he appears not as the advocate of the people, but as the advocate of "the friends of the Government."

The proclamation is remarkable also for a palpably flagrant misstatement of the law—a statement for which ignorance cannot be offered as an excuse. It says, "if there be those who counsel resistance to established authority, such persons are traitors." No one better than Governor HOLDEN knows how utterly untrue is such an assertion. The case of alleged contempt of Court by His Honor, Mayor NEFF, is a case precisely in point. He resisted the authority of Judge CANTWELL, yet it is not pretended either he or his counsel were traitors.

But this is not the only remarkable assertion in the proclamation, for it declares that "if there be those who, without precept or order, hang or shoot, or otherwise deprive any one of life, such persons are murderers and should be punished accordingly." The sentence of the law pronounced by a competent Court will justify its officer in taking life, but if there be any authority in North Carolina to issue any precept or order to hang or shoot any one, we know not in whom it is vested. Governor HOLDEN, however, who thoroughly understands the meaning of the English language, proclaims to the people "in the most solemn manner" that to shoot or hang without precept or order is murder. The unavoidable inference and implication is that to shoot or hang with precept or order is not murder. This is a singularly unfortunate expression and withal a suggestive one. It at once brings to mind the fact that until recently Governor HOLDEN was the chief officer of the League, and the further fact that he avowed in a public speech his previous knowledge of an intended attack by armed men—men prepared to shoot if not to hang—upon a personal and political enemy, and that he justified the attack in the presence of a Court and in defiance of the attempts of that Court to silence him. Whether Mr. J. W. HOLDEN, Speaker of the House, and Mr. PIRE, Editor of the Standard, had any precept or order to shoot or hang Mr. TURNER we know not, though we feel sure that had they killed him the law would not have touched them for it.

Neither do we know whether those negroes, who from the public roadside shot down Mr. JAMES HUGHTON in Chatham county, had any precept or order to do or not. We do know, however, that after it was done the Standard, the official organ of North Carolina, applauded the act in the strongest terms, and we do know further that Governor HOLDEN omitted to enumerate it as an outrage or as a violation of the law.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the proclamation, however, is contained in the threat to "proclaim those counties in a state of insurrection." This is in perfect accord with the "warning" recently given by the Standard to the people of Orange that there was a terrible secret power in their midst "surely preparing to crush them." The "warning" accomplished nothing, for in less than a week thereafter two barn-burning negroes were hung in that very county. Neither do we think Governor HOLDEN's proclamation will frighten anybody. The people know that the most solemn declaration of the Governor can make in regard to the existence of an insurrection in any particular locality will be a perfectly impotent declaration, unless possibly it may affect the power of the Legislature to borrow money under 5th Section 5th Article of the Constitution. The 9th Section 1st Article of the Constitution of the State declares that "all power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be enforced." If the Governor cannot without consent of the Legislature suspend the laws or the execution of laws, of what force will be his proclamation that a county is "in a state of insurrection?" If he goes there with all the militia of the State at his heels, he dare not use them save as a part of the posse of a peace officer, for he will find only a constructive insurrection in which no insurgents appear. He can neither arrest nor punish save by the ordinary process of the law, without consent of the Legislature. So far from giving the required consent to the Legislature in the act fixing the punishment for "rebellion and insurrection" against the authority of the State of North Carolina or the laws thereof—Section 2, Chapter 60—expressly required the punishment to be inflicted "upon conviction thereof" in a "court having jurisdiction." The event has demonstrated the wisdom of the Legislature in withholding their consent. We apprehend serious consequences from the effect of this shameless partisan and untruthful proclamation upon an already excited, exasperated and injured people. We fear they will regard this act of the Chief Magistrate as the crowning proof of a settled purpose to crush them out indeed.

The North Carolina Railroad Lease.

We publish to-day, instead of any further comments of our own, the views of our contemporaries of the State press. We select from papers of both politics. The press and the people all unite to pronounce it one of the most stupendous swindles ever attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of the State. From the Charlotte Democrat, (Conservative.)

THE LEASE OF THE N. C. RAILROAD.

We stated last week that the Directors of the N. C. Railroad had agreed to lease that valuable and important work to the President of the Raleigh & Gaston Road, and probably others, for the term of 20 years, with the understanding that the Stockholders are to receive an annual dividend of six per cent.

We do not suppose that anything we can say will change the action of the Directors, but we hope facts will be presented that will cause the Stockholders to reject the contract.

We are opposed to the contract, 1st,

Because the Road is now so well managed by Maj. Smith that we are satisfied he will make six per cent. dividend for the Stockholders without encumbering it with a lease. 2d. We do not believe that by leasing the Road the Stockholders will receive six per cent. annum, for the reason that there is no provision in the contract for paying the eight per cent. interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Road now in the hands of individuals to the amount of four or five hundred thousand dollars. The Stockholders cannot receive a dividend until this interest is paid, and it is not provided in the contract who is to pay this mortgage interest, which certainly takes precedence over all other indebtedness. If the money received from the parties leasing the Road (which is fixed at the sum of \$240,000) is applied to paying the interest on the mortgage bonds, then certainly the Stockholders cannot receive six per cent., because the leases do not obligate themselves to pay more than a certain sum. 3d. We are opposed to the contract because if the Road is to be farmed out the bidder who will give the highest price and the best security. Other parties will give more for the Road than has been promised by the contracting parties.

The President of the Road, Maj. W. A. Smith, is a practical man and we have great respect for his opinions, and therefore we are surprised that he is represented as favoring the contract. We do not believe that he is dishonest or that he would do anything, knowingly, to injure the interests of the State or individual Stockholders; but we do think he is mistaken if he favors the contract recently made by the Directors of his Road. The tax-payers of the State would prefer that the Road should be left in the hands of Maj. Smith, believing that he will increase the net receipts from year to year so as to reduce taxation as well as make the work profitable to individual stockholders.

The whole indebtedness of the Road amounts to about \$800,000, and if this debt or the interest is partly paid, how can the contract result in any greater advantage to the Stockholders than under present management.

We are friendly with the leading men of both parties in the State, and have no particular friends to reward or enemies to punish, and only desire to see the public works managed or disposed of in a way that will be of greatest benefit to the State and people. We are not in favor of any party and combinations, and care nothing for the frowns or smiles of either.

From the Raleigh Standard, (Republican.) CONSPIRACY TO LEASE THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The proposed lease of the North Carolina Railroad continues to be a subject of absorbing interest in this State. And well it may be, for a transaction which more deeply involves the interest of every section of the State will never come before the people of North Carolina. A successful issue would create a railroad monopoly in comparison with which the famous, or rather infamous Camden and Amboy monopoly would be a mere bagatelle.

In the first place, however, let us look at the matter as a legitimate transaction, and see if, even in that light, the Standard and private Standard are not right in their strongest terms, and we do know further that Governor HOLDEN omitted to enumerate it as an outrage or as a violation of the law.

The Raleigh & Gaston Road is to pay six per cent. on the capital stock on the North Carolina Road—a sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, a sum which is credited to the net earnings of the Road last year were over three hundred thousand dollars, and it is believed that this year they will be still larger. Where then is the State benefited by this transaction? How are stockholders benefited? They are not benefited at all, but on the contrary, the transaction is a direct loss of from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars per year. And yet we are told that this arrangement is to the great benefit of the State and the private stockholders!

But the worst feature of the case is yet to be shown, for it proves that the proposed lease is no better a losing affair to those directly interested in the road but is an attack upon the whole people of the State. Mark what follows:

The North Carolina Railroad is the only road which crosses the State to South Carolina except the Wilmington and Weldon, which runs from the extreme North to the extreme South. The North Carolina Road is made a through route by connections with the Raleigh & Gaston Road at Raleigh (which is the shortest route) and by connections with the Wilmington & Weldon Road at Goldsboro. This latter connection is but a little used for through travel and not at all for freight. By the proposed lease the North Carolina Road virtually becomes a part of the Raleigh and Gaston Road and consequently the great through route for Southern freight and travel.

There is another road now building which runs from Raleigh through the middle of the State to South Carolina, forming, when completed with its connections, the shortest route from the North to the South. This Road is controlled by the same men who control the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

When these two roads are feeders to more than two-thirds of the State, and one examining the map of the State can see that nearly all the counties west of the Wilmington and Weldon Road will be at the mercy of the Raleigh and Gaston combination, if the proposed lease is effected, and this is the object of the parties obtaining the lease. The matter once settled in their favor, up will go the freights and passenger tariffs, and a large portion of the people of the State, together with the traveling public and those who ship freight, will be at the mercy of this intemperate and grasping combination. The people will be obliged to pay, as will all connecting roads.

We do not know what means were used to consummate this bargain, but whatever they were, we do not believe they were given to the public. We have heard before of this proposition to lease this great road. No one. The announcement of the lease came upon the people of North Carolina like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. Its very suddenness savored too strongly of foul dealing not to arouse the suspicions of the people. We even learn that some of the Directors upon the part of the State were notified that the meeting was to take place. In one instance we know that such was the fact. Mr. Welker, of Guilford, who is a director, has informed us that he was not notified of the meeting. Why was this?

Mr. Welker is a gentleman whose integrity no man has ever questioned, and is known to have the interests of the State at heart. Why was he not notified of the meeting to consider this proposition? Was it thought that the transaction was of such a character that he would surely oppose it? It certainly looks so.

View it in whatever light we may, we can see nothing that is not repulsive, and that does not indicate a purpose to do injury to the people.

From the Rutherford Star, (Republican.) ANOTHER SWINDLE.

We learn from our exchanges that the N. C. R. R. has been leased to the R. & G. Railroad Company for \$240,000 per year. We look upon this lease of the N. C. Road as one among the numerous swindles that are being daily perpetrated upon the people by the State.

In the first place, if there were no other

objections to this lease, the price paid for the road is entirely too small. This Road if properly managed, would pay considerably over \$240,000 net profits. Then why should it be leased for less than its worth? The only answer is, "to give the lease." In our opinion it is done for speculative purposes, and to prevent the consolidation of this road with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which in justice to the people and the State, ought to have been effected long ago.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association Fair.

We are glad to learn that the grounds of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association are now nearly completed. Another week will find everything ready for the Fair, which opens on the 16th of November. The Executive Committee have labored faithfully and earnestly to forward the work, and they are now fully repaid in witnessing the almost completed condition of the Grounds. Everything will be ready for the reception of articles, and ample provision will be made for the care and proper exposition of everything which may be received.

Articles are already being forwarded, and letters are being constantly received making inquiries and promising articles for exhibition. We hope all our people will forward such articles of merit as they may have. Let us all unite to make the Fair a complete success. It can be done if our people unite to bring it about.

There is nothing more calculated to develop and improve our section than these Agricultural, Commercial and Mechanical exhibitions about to be inaugurated under the auspices of this Association. No citizen, regardless of his means or business, can or ought to be uninterested in their success, without detriment to his own welfare.

From every quarter we have abundant evidence of large numbers of people who will visit us on the occasion of the Fair.

From abroad and from remote parts of our own State a large number of articles and animals will be exhibited. But we are desirous that our own immediate section shall not be backward in this matter. We ask that any of our citizens who have articles of merit will not fail to exhibit them. All cannot take premiums, but everything creditable which may be on exhibition not only adds to the interest of the occasion but gives some insight into the industry and energy of the people. Their absence will likewise cast reflection upon our citizens. Let us again urge upon our people not only to be present themselves but to bring with them something for exhibition.

North Carolina Railroad Lease.

Do the Raleigh people—business men—favor the leasing of this Road to the same parties that now own and control the Raleigh & Gaston? Do they not know that freights are now more than fifty per cent cheaper from Wilmington to Raleigh than they are from Norfolk to Raleigh?

For example, first class goods \$1.20 per 100 pounds, from Norfolk against 50 cents per 100 pounds from Wilmington to Raleigh and other articles at a similar difference in favor of Wilmington.

Let one Company own both lines, and there will be no such competition.

Supremacy Court.—Disposition was made of the following cases at this tribunal yesterday:

Juo. Wiggins, alias Bob Hill, burglary—10 years in the State penitentiary.

Eliza Carroll, larceny—not pros. entered.

Laura Wiggins, larceny—12 months in the county workhouse.

Frank Beatty, larceny—verdict of guilty—prisoner discharged.

York Dudley, larceny—4 months in the workhouse.

Lem Jones, larceny—verdict not rendered.

Daily Journal 29th.

Supremacy Court.—At this tribunal yesterday the criminal docket was finished by the trial of Nick DuBose for larceny. He was convicted and sentenced to 4 months in the workhouse.

In the case of Lem Jones, tried for larceny the evening previous, a verdict of guilty was rendered. A motion for a new trial will be heard this morning.

Yesterday afternoon several civil cases were tried.

Daily Journal 30th.

From the St. Louis Times.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

A decidedly novel and interesting case was determined in the Circuit Court yesterday, having been on trial for a number of days. The case is for damages based upon one of the raids made in 1864 by the Confederate forces under the command of Major General Sterling Price, this particular case being for the recovery of a large sum of money.

James Lindsay & Co., claiming to be good loyalists, were owners and proprietors of a store in Ironton in 1861. One afternoon, in the fall of 1864, their clerk was in charge of the store, when news was brought of the approach of Gen. Price's army. Thinking that the better part of valor, he left the store and made good use of his legs. At that time it was claimed that there was a stock of goods on hand valued at seventeen thousand dollars, but after the army had passed through and the firm had returned, there was but three hundred dollars worth of merchandise remaining.

After the departure of the clerk, and prior to the arrival of the soldiers, James Bess, a resident of Ironton, visited the store, as he says, for the purpose of purchasing some salt, and one not being present, he was not allowed to remove four sacks with the intention of paying for them upon the return of the owners.

Some time ago, James Lindsay & Co. brought an action in Iron county, against General Price, his staff officers, and Jas. Bess, claiming damages in the sum of \$20,000. Bess fearing he could not recover a fair trial at home on account of the prejudice against him resulting from the war, took a change of venue to St. Louis, and the case was tried before Judge Knight and a jury. Precisely the state of facts were shown as above narrated, and still strange as it may appear, a verdict for \$20,000 was rendered against Bess, thus charging him with the full damage from the raid—rather an expensive bill for four sacks of salt. Of course, the matter will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Two million three hundred thousand money orders were issued by the Postoffice Department during the year ending 30th of June last, embracing an aggregate of \$46,000,000, against \$16,000,000 last year.

The State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

DEAR JOURNAL:—While in Raleigh recently I had the pleasure of inspecting the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, now, as it has been for many years past, under the efficient superintendence of that estimable and accomplished gentleman, Mr. Willie J. Palmer. Before I attempt a description of the Institution I will give a list of the teachers at present employed. As I have stated, Mr. W. J. Palmer is the Superintendent. Dr. Richard B. Ellis is the Steward. The teachers are:

Deaf Mute Department—Mr. D. R. Coleman, Mr. D. R. Tillingshast (deaf mute), Miss Ellen Johnson (deaf mute), Mrs. E. A. Nichols (deaf mute), Miss M. A. Ashley.

Blind Department—Mr. W. J. Young, Mr. John A. Simpson (blind), Miss N. J. Dupree (blind).

The Asylum building is large and spacious, but not sufficiently so for the present demands. There are now in the Institution 112 white pupils and it is considerably crowded. Their sleeping apartments are conveniently arranged, affording many facilities. School rooms, hall, dining room, etc., are prepared with a view to convenience and comfort. The chapel is large and spacious and in addition to purposes of worship affords a most excellent exhibition room. In the yard are the workshops, where cabinet making, shoe making and printing for the deaf mutes and broom making for the blind are taught. The Superintendent's residence adjoins the main building and is convenient and comfortable in its arrangement. The grounds occupy about four acres, neatly and handsomely laid out, affording ample room for exercise and enjoyment.

Under the conduct of Mr. Coleman, who kindly caused the pupils to exhibit to us their proficiency, we gained some insight into the manner and system of instruction and the progress of the pupils in the educational department. Proceeding to the first school room, the primary course was here completed. The scholars are first taught the deaf and dumb manual, conceive and acquire it by some means; but how they manage it is the stumbling block to our understanding of the system of comprehension by the mutes. How the deaf and dumb can be made to understand that the manual means something, is the great mystery to us. But they do acquire it, and very often with great ease and facility. Having mastered the manual the book teaches them colors, for which they have the appropriate signs in their language. Then they are taught a knowledge of the names of objects and their uses. The illustrations all being made by living objects and placed directly within the scope of their comprehension.

They are then taught by the pictures in the books the singular and plural, by single and multiplied objects with the proper signs, and the changed form given to nouns. And so on to adjectives, which they portray by very expressive signs. A class of little boys and girls were called up in this first room and were made to give us a description of the signs used for animals, colors and emotions (which cannot be represented by signs), which they displayed a remarkable aptitude. One little fellow, we recollect, caused us much amusement and a hearty laugh at the very genuine way he made in describing sorrow. And we found these pupils progressing with amazing rapidity, equal and in some respects even superior to those of the age who have the advantage of hearing and speech. Answers to questions and original sentences were written, and transpositions of sentences made upon the black board with a degree of facility and grammatical correctness that surprised us and reflected great credit upon the teachers. Their names, ages and places of residence were also given with a full and apparent appreciation of their true position and exact identity. In this department I noticed a son of Mr. G. W. Prigge, of Wilmington, who appears to be making great progress.

In the more advanced department there was, of course, a greater cultivation and a more thorough comprehension apparent. Here Mr. David R. Tillingshast presided, and in addition to the exercise of his pupils he gave us some superb illustrations by signs of the various emotions. His magnificent description of Christ stilling the tempest was gone over with an effect which was greatly heightened by his intelligent glances. The pupils were also made to portray emotions by signs, and for signs given exhibited much aptitude in writing adjectives.

In the Blind Department the exercises were less singular. In reading, by means of raised letters, and thus displaying their extreme and peculiar sensitiveness of touch, the blind afforded us much interest. One of the pupils and the teacher, Mr. Simpson, I heard read with a thick handkerchief spread over the letters. In music and singing, which is regularly taught them, the young lady pupils seem greatly to delight. They pass their fingers over the keys of the piano with singular rapidity and sing with a plaintive harmony of tone, which goes right to the heart. Their acute susceptibility to sound is well illustrated by the facility with which they catch an air and acquire tunes and a knowledge of music.

I had the opportunity afforded me of seeing the pupils at dinner. The dining room is divided into two departments occupied by the two distinct classes of inmates. Entering with the Superintendent, we proceeded first to the table where the deaf mutes were seated. Immediately all attention was centered upon him. They had been waiting somewhat restlessly, but hands and bodies displayed a great deal of motion and heads were inclined in reverence as he approached the table and said grace by means of the signs they so clearly understood. At its conclusion the children fell to the meal with a bustle and a hearty vim. At the table for the blind the voice of the Superintendent claiming attention, and all was respectful silence when grace was said. At its conclusion a difference was noticed from the deaf mutes in turning attention to the meal. The blind helped themselves slowly and in a listless manner, clearly betokening the loss of sight.

Among the deaf mutes there are a boy and a girl, children of Chang, one of the Siamese twins, who now resides (with his brother, of course) in the western part of our State. Their complexion, features and countenances clearly betoken oriental origin. In the Colored Department of the Institution there are fifteen pupils, all of whom are making rapid progress. Being situated away from the Asylum buildings I had not the time or opportunity to pay it a visit; but understand it is an object of peculiar interest.

The pupils are all apparently happy, under a most excellent system of control, contented and devotedly attached to their humane Superintendent and his kind assistants. They are cleanly, and well cared for, and true neatness is everywhere apparent. To Mr. Palmer and the teachers the public owe a deep debt of gratitude. Altogether the Asylum is an object of great interest.

From our Traveling Correspondent. South Carolina.

The City of Columbia.—Its Appearance.—The Condition of Political Affairs.—The Political Influence.—Democratic Control in the City.—Wade Hampton, &c., &c.

NICKERSON'S HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 27th, 1869.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I reached this beautiful city this morning, and for the first time tramped over the pavements of the gallant Palmetto State's Capital. As I walked along, my eye roving with pleasure from one to another sweet smiling landscape, the thoughts that were aroused at the call of memory were far from affording me any satisfaction; for I recollected what South Carolina had been in the happy bygone years, and remembered the tradition that it had been a seat of luxurious refinement and high social culture, and what its capital was before that infamous scourge—W. J. Sherman, lithe horizon with the flames from the burning dwellings of its citizens and wrought desolation where there had been an unbroken prospect of loveliness; and then shuddered to think that the varying answer to all my inquiries, to the effect that these things were of the past, was true. The families that once were enabled by an unbounded wealth to supply themselves with all the means of gratifying the most fastidious tastes and of dispensing a most lavish hospitality, are with very few exceptions greatly reduced in their circumstances, and are but a poor thin shadow of their former opulent and well conditioned selves. Oh! how many elegant homes have been made desolate by the bummers of the North!—How many fortunes have been lost in the results of the defeat of the South! What terrible consequences have been entailed upon our people! Gentlemen penniless, and dashing about in such style as they used to splurge, the most miserable specimens of the Cape Cod Yankee, fatten upon the riches of which they have been robbed. In the office of the City Clerk, of the State to which I was obliged to go on business, I saw a high public functionary in confidential conversation with a big, black, bluff negro, who was talking with an air of self-sufficiency and indulging in familiarities that even the most intimate friends would have been shocked to hear him utter. He used towards me another.

The condition into which political affairs have been plunged in this State is worse, if possible, than in any other commonwealth of the South, for the negro majority is so disproportionately large that the Democratic party, who are the advocates of regaining control for many years to come. Such corruption and profligacy as exists, unrebuked in the highest official quarters has never been known before at any period of the world. Athens, in the age of that consummate and extravagant demagogue Pericles, was situated no worse; but the although the liberated slaves of the people of Attica were fast losing their hold upon the affections of the masses, and although the expenditures of the prodigal friend of Aspasia were rapidly depleting the public treasury and necessitating heavy taxation, at least there was a redeeming feature in the refined manners of the most insidious of the Grecian rulers squandered the means and subverted the institutions of his country.

Richland District (of which Columbia is the seat of justice) is in the hands of the Radicals. All the county officers are Radicals, and the most of the white people of the county are natives, who have gone over to the Republican party for the loaves and fishes. I have not been here long enough to inform myself thoroughly concerning them, but I am told that some of them behave with great generosity and courtesy towards the white people, and that they have dealings. But I am glad to say that I am informed that the town of Columbia is in the hands of the Democrats, and that the Mayor and Aldermen are all of the right stripe.

Gen. Wade Hampton, whose family is residing at Millersville, the old family seat, has been here within the last few days; but I understand that he has gone just now to Mississippi, where he is planting largely and with excellent success. God bless the peerless gentleman, and award him an abundant prosperity that will insure him thrift and health, and may render him useful to his country. If there is one name that excites admiration and evokes the wild plaudits of the entire Southern people, it is the name of the noble, chivalrous Hampton.

Ex-Governor Orr (who is now a Republican Judge) has been recently holding a special court at Newberry. His regular court is held at Columbia, and he is now in the centre. It is not astonishing that such a man as Orr—one who has been so honored by his State—should connect himself with such a set of adventurers as are now in power in South Carolina.

Ex-Gov. Perry is quite ill and fears are entertained that he may not recover. Nickerson's Hotel, at which I am stopping, is an establishment that would reflect credit on any city. It is well managed; kept by courteous gentlemen who look carefully to the comfort of their guests; and is supplied by polite attendants, who are ready to oblige in every particular. The rooms are large, well furnished and pleasant; and the table is supplied with all the substantial and delicious and dainties that are to be found upon the boards of other houses of the same rank. The Phoenix is the only daily newspaper at Columbia, and is a most excellent one. Its editor, Mr. Julian A. Selby, is a courteous and frank gentleman. Your correspondent called on him, ascertained these facts, and consequently speaks by the book, Adieu.

Our Raleigh Correspondence.

"Our City of Raleigh"—Fair Week and the Week After.—The Governors Proclamation and the Raleigh Sentinel.—Crimes of Loyal League.—State Educational Association.—Cape Fear Agricultural Association Fair.—The Premium List.—The Yarborough House, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 26, 1869.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Here am I, still lingering in "our city of Raleigh" as the immortal W. W. so facetiously terms it in the numerous proclamations sent forth from military headquarters, to wit, the Governor's office in this city.

The contrast between the Raleigh of this week and of the one just past is very great—so much so as to be almost painful. Then, everything was one scene of bustle and activity, while now you feel like one who travels alone some whiskey shop deserted, whose lights are fled and whose guests are all dead—drunk or departed. The entire city seems to have sunk asleep last Sunday, exhausted with its unusual activity of the week previous and to have not yet been awakened for breakfast, in consequence of there being no chickens left to crow for daylight, the last old rooster having found honored burial in a huge

pot-pie at the Yarborough House last Saturday.

I see by your late issues that your local editor, during his visit here, has given to the world a full and graphic account of all that transpired last week. So far so good, and with no intention of trenching upon his peculiar province have I undertaken to-day to address a few lines to my dear Journal. There are a few things that most think of and write of now other than Fairs and Festivals, in which the people are vitally interested and which the people must endorse or condemn.

I presume that you have already seen, and have perhaps published, the last proclamation of the Governor. It is a masterpiece of knavery, plausible to a great extent, and well calculated to deceive the naïve, and full ignorant, of which latter God knows, there are enough and to spare in this State. But Mr. Holden's little piece of deception, as embodied in this proclamation, has been shown up to the world, in its true colors, by an able editorial in last Friday's Standard. Turnershow, where, very plainly, that Holden has endeavored to impose upon the credulity of the people, and that in a proclamation so patently fraudulent and conciliatory, there is much of the deep-seated malignity that has characterized the man ever since his apostasy from truth and virtue. He is very careful in this said proclamation to express his regret that he will not take in any way to criminate the white people of several portions of this State, but says nothing of the wrongs perpetrated upon these whites by his negro friend and ally. For instance, he speaks of the liberation of white men from the hands of the Chatham county Jail, but forgets to say that shortly previous to that a party of negroes entered Pittsboro' in the open daylight, forced the jail and liberated from there several negroes who had been confined by due process of law. And still more recently, within the past few days, at Trade's Mills, in Chatham county, a James Houghton, as he was leaving a church, was set upon by a party of negroes and, in the endeavor to escape, his horse was killed and himself severely wounded and left for dead by the negroes, who, it is said, went immediately to the jail and took upon the Fair Grounds twenty horses and a carriage, and killed one damned Ku-Klux, and further more asserted that the Governor—God save the mark—was on the Grounds at the time, and could have heard the boast had he been so disposed. But the said Governor, although chief clerk of the dishonest, and the worst knuckled-up gang in judgment upon the sins of his enemies, is yet the perfect embodiment of a smiling leniency when his friends have so forgotten themselves as to do a little wrong in the way of outraging female virtue or in the little plemancy of killings Ku-Klux.

But that proclamation, it is a funny thing, and in the language of the little boy, only slightly plagiarized, we can say, COME DOWN OFF THAT FENCE, GOVERNOR, WE KNOW YOU ARE THERE, BECAUSE WE HAVE SEEN THE MARK OF THE CHAIR AND THE GIBBET. I have often heard the question asked of a witness, when upon the stand, "Do you know the nature and value of an oath?" I wish that Holden could be put upon the stand and this question asked him—and there are many others, too, that I wish to ask him, and that he should answer in judgment upon the sins of his enemies, is yet the perfect embodiment of a smiling leniency when his friends have so forgotten themselves as to do a little wrong in the way of outraging female virtue or in the little plemancy of killings Ku-Klux.